REVOLT OF PHYSICIANS

NEW YORK HEALTH BOARD'S TU-BERCULOSIS ORDER DENOUNCED.

Doctors and Others Say Consumptives Must Not Be Treated as Lepers -Views of Experts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-The action of the Board of Health in amending the sanitary code so as to include pulmonary tuber- part and cast his ballet at all elections, culosis among the infectious and communi- primary and general. If this is the privicable diseases dangerous to public health, lege and duty of the citizen, the State has raised a general bowl of indignation throughout the city. That the twenty thou- duty such safeguards as will guarantee his sand or more persons in New York who suffer from consumption are to be reg- All corruption in politics and elections does istered, recorded and marked as persons who are dangerous to public health will, the primaries where the rottenest corrupmany fear, make them as thoroughly ition finds place. I know of one city, not a shunned as are lepers or those who suffer from smallpox. Many doctors say that all the suffering that will be occasioned by put- mayor was nominated by resident saloon ting the stamp of pest on many bread-win- Democrats and nonresident Republicans ners will not benefit humanity, because, and Democrats. No voter, if in favor of they say, the germ of consumption is in the air, and that if all consumptives were killed, as cattle with pulmonary diseases were a few years ago, the disease would not be stamped out, and the man or woman with weak lungs would still be subject to the disease through the germs in the air coming in contact with unhealthy spots of the mucous membrane or lung tissue.

Men and women in society who are slightly affected by tuberculosis, and those who have to struggle to support large families on small wages, will suffer alike, say those who declare that the new law is an outrage. They point out that there are no persons more ambitious, either in earning bread or in sustaining family pride at social functions than those who have consumption, and that to mark this army of twenty thousand men, women and children in the present city and twice that number in greater New York as a set of persons to

be shunned will be a useless outrage. Dr. Robert Hunter, who has made a spefifty years, and who says he has treated or observed fifty thousand cases, said to me: my indignation at the Board of Health for this foolish action, which will do no good and more harm than any one can contemcommunicable disease. History shows this. There never was a case that was contracted by contact with another case. The germ is not given off by the person suffering from the disease. It is in the air. It used to be believed that the disease was hereditary. Weak lung tissue runs in families, and a person with weak lungs, of course, will succumb more readily to the disease, as the air he breathes is filled with the

"It is but six years since the existence of the germ was discovered, and now the Board of Health proposes to break up twenty thousand families and isolate that number of individuals to experiment with that of which they can know but little. They say they intend to isolate the more dangerous cases only, but who is to decide which cases are the more dangerous? It is simply a plan to put away twenty thousand industrious, ambitious people who are a benefit to society and whose presence in the community can do no harm. They are to be separated from humanity forever. Even those who are permitted to remain in the community will suffer as much as those

Think of the workingman branded as a pest distributor. What can he do? Who will work beside him? Who will go into his store? He cannot ride on the street cars or go to church. They might just as well isolate persons suffering from ringworm. If your skin is healthy you cannot have a ringworm on your face. If it is not healthy the germ of the ringworm that is everywhere in the air will establish itself in the skin just as the germ of consumption will establish itself in the weak or diseased lung tissue, whether you are in a sick room or a pine forest. There is as much consumption in the country as in the cities, and persons who never came in contact with consumptives are as liable to the disease as are nurses in hospitals

'In decreeing consumption contagious, like smallpox, and decreeing measures looking to the imprisonment of those afflicted it in pesthouses, the New York Board of Health inaugurates a war of extermination, not against consumption, but against consumptives, and commits the most far-reaching invasion of personal liberty ever attempted by any medical organization since the foundation of the art of medicine. I pronounce its assumptions and the inferences drawn from them to be utterly untenable, contrary to the aetiology of the disease, and a cruel and dangerous delusion, which, if carried out to its only logical conclusion, would inflict widespread upon the afflicted and hasten the death of thousands without lessening the prevalence or fatality of the disease by the least infinitesimal part. The Board of Health was not organized and is not qualified to settle moot points in nosology of disease. It has no more right on mere theory, without accompanying proofs, to declare consumption to be contagious than it has to declare dyspepsia or any other local disease contagious.

Dr. Abraham Jacoby, of the Academy of Medicine, says: The germs of tuberculosis we are eating, drinking and breathing every day in the week, and always with impunity when the general health is maintained at a proper standard."
J. M. Da Costa, M. D., LL. D., professor

emeritus of principles and practice of med-icine in Jefferson Medical College, says on the subject: "Why fix the brand of leper on a poor unfortunate because he has contion, when the medical officer can do all that is necessary? * * * Under other circumstances, why should we place a stigma on the consumptive, why have him pursued from his house, why have him a marked man, why have the house a marked * * * If you want ever to get rid of consumption it is not going to be simply by the disinfection of souta and similar President Charles G. Wilson, of the

Health Board, said yesterday: "It would be strange if such a decisive step did not cause some fault finding. I am satisfied that the amendment to the sanitary code will greatly benefit the general health of the community. The Health Department will take every precaution to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, despite the protests of those who disagree with our methods. The proposition to isolate dangerous cases has met with general approval. We do not contemplate the slightest interference with the private practice of physicians.'

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE. Specialist Who Claims He Can Re-

store to Invalids Their Health. LONDON, Jan. 24.- This is an age of specialists, and in no profession more than the medical one does the specialist attain either the cure of this or that disease, or by the performance of this or that operation, but other day of some astounding cures due to an entirely new treatment of heart disease, which can hardly be passed by with the

usual shrug of the shoulders which so often

attends similar recitals. There is no doubt that among men of our own generation who are approaching the age of fifty the most frequent form of trouble, in this country at least, consists in a weakened or otheriwse abnormal action of the heart. It is this state of things which Dr. Thorne-the specialist in question -undertakes absolutely to cure, unless it be accompanied by some precise valvular disease. His treatment is simplicity itself. It consists merely in the employment by the patient every day of some peculiar motions of the arms which are calculated to bring into activity certain sluggish portions of work since 1888, and they say she is worth the circulation. Accompanying these physical exercises baths are given of hot water strongly impregnated with certain salts and chalybeates. One of his most successful cures has been that of Lord Spencer, who not long ago was a hopeless invalid, but who now rides dally to hounds and has resumed his place as master of the Lord Mount-Edgecumbe also was told by two of the leading London physiclans, when he insisted on having a definite answer to his question, that he had better put his house in order at once, as they could not definitely grant him more than two months of life. After a few weeks of the new treatmenthe found himself in practically perfect health, and has since remained in that pleasurable condition. A special ward in one of the London hos-

pitals has been set apart for poor patients suffering from heart disease to be operated upon after this method, and demonstrations of it are given to medical men throughout the country by Dr. Thorne. The merit of tioner than to lie to him or employ evasion. The company also sent a piece in the form titions of protest.

the discovery, however, rests, as is so often the case in these matters, with a German

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

A Demand for Legislation That Will Make and Keep Them Honest.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Inasmuch as there is likely to be legislation by the present General Assembly on the subject of primary elections, it may not be out of place to make a few suggestions. The most sacred privilege of an American citizen is his ballot. It is not only the privflege, but the duty of every citizen to take should throw around this privilege and ballot to be untrammeled by corruption. not occur at the general election. It is at thousand miles away from Muncie, in which, several years ago, the candidate for that candidate, regardless of former party affiliation or residence, was rejected. It is well known that candidates using corrupt methods to secure nominations, after being nominated demand that all who voted at that primary vote for the whole ticket at the ensuing general election. How long will decent people stand this sort of driving? It is also known that an honest man, a man who will not stoop to corrupt metheds to secure his nomination, stands no show, generally, as against who resorts to all methods known to

machine politician. It is also true that the candidate without money stands a slim chance against any who has money. Every citizen is entitled to a pure ballot. Every candidate is entitled to an honest election. Every interest of our country demands the safeguards of pure elections. The only way to reach the politician, who brings debauchery to the elections, is to begin at the bottom. The general election laws, as far as possible, should apply to the primary system. No man should be allowed to vote at a primary of a party unless he voted for the candidate of the party at the preceding general election of the party at whose primary he seeks to vote, unless he was physicialty of treating pulmonary diseases for | cally unable to attend or was under age. Residences should be limited the same as in general elections. A challenged voter on acor age, should be required to establish his right to vote by affidavit and according to the provisions of the general election law. No man should be regarded as a member of a party until after having voted for its candidate at a preceding general election. Pledges! What do pledges amount to? It is the pledge vote that opens the floodgates for the worst elements of mankind to get in their work. Decent men will not attempt to vote at any primary other than that of their own party. It is only the "hoodlum." the whisky and dollar man, the scums of humanity, who have no principles, ready to make any pledges to assist the corrupt politician to debauch the ballot, who demand

Polling of the election districts should be required, and the expense of candidates should be limited. It may be said that a law like the one described would be radical. This is true. The only defense to such a law is that it is necessary. It is not only necessary, but the penalties for violation should be the penitentlary in every case. As long as we have scoundrels who succeed in debauching the ballot there should be laws to put them where they belong. No honest man can consistently object to such a law and no other than a dishonest man will oppose it. Legislators, give us a law without holes or cracks to crawl through; give us one that is air-tight and will catch the election corruptionists a-going or a-coming unmasked. JOHN C. EILER. Muncie, Ind., Jan. 23.

Publicity for Trustees' Reports.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Journal of to-day does well to set right before the public the position of those persons who demand "economy and reness methods and to point out the need of writer said nothing that could be construed as a wholesale charge of corruption and peculation against these officials. It is the evil practices of the few, and not press criticism, which causes suspicion to rest upon the many.

The itemized statement of expenditures

published by many trustees, at an enormous expense, while others publish less than a dozen lines, prove that the law is poorly understood or recklessly disregarded. In the average township a clear and intelligent statement can be given in a space newspaper, and as but one insertion is required, even at the full legal rate of \$1 per square, the cost will be no burden. In many counties of the State this cost is reduced by competition between publishers who bid below the legal rate. By the latter process, however, the intent of the law may be rendered noneffective through pubcirculation in the township from which the report emanates. The purpose of the law is to give the greatest publicity, and such should be the desire of the trustee. In many townships the benefits which usually accrue through competitive bid ding are no longer apparent, through the favoritism of trustees. For example, a trustee will give notice that he will receive bids for medical attendance upon the township poor for one year. The bids are not opened in the presence of the bidders or of the public, and, say one is \$335 and the other \$345, with no difference between the medical experience and moral character of highest bidder because he has a political or

some other pull with the trustee. Local dealers in and agents for all manner of road tools and implements complain loudly and justly that trustees are disposed to ignore them entirely in their purchases. giving their orders to "supply houses" and traveling angents, usually at figures far above a fair price. Such practices are unjust, because the local dealer is taxed pay for implements bought outside county and usually at prices many points above those queted by the local dealer.

PUBLICITY. New Castle, Ind., Jan. 21. Yvette Guilbert.

Buffalo Courier.

asked

"Do you theenk many people understood me to-night?" she asked. "Yes, I saw hundreds who know French in the audience," I answered. "Oh, I am so glad. The applause sounded genuine to me, and I like to please. Is my Eenglish distinct? "Perfectly," I said, and expressed my sur-

prise at the way she spoke it. queekly. In Vienna I spoke ze Germain ! a few weeks. I have nevair studied, but prefer ze French, of course.

"Is Yvette Guilbert your born name?"

She laughed merrily and said "Oui e' cn. And it is pronounced E-Vette Jeelshe said, spelling it out. "Shall you ever accept any of the offers of French playrights to act?" I asked. Never. I have made my art. I sail early in February, and March 1 open in Paris in a series of dramatic songs, which will be illustrated on the stage behind me with stereopticon pictures.

Then she told me of her mother, who is her idol, and of how every day she talks into a phonograph for a half hour, and sends her chats off by each Wednesday and Saturday steamer, "I write, too, but when she hears my voice, and that is a com-

fort. To think that she was richer than Bernhardt and Calve, who, by the way, is a friend of hers, and then to find her as simple as a village school marm, shows what a level head she has. She is especially interested with her mother in two convents in France, being a devoted Catholic, and they cost her many thousand dollars a year. But with all her generosity she is laying up in Paris real estate and otherwise the products of her

close to a quarter of a million.

He Heard from Springfield. Washington Special. "Uncle Joe" Cannon reappeared this morning upon the floor of the House and in his committee room. He is the first on the ground among the disappointed members of the Illinois delegation who falled to be elected to the United States Senate. "Uncle Joe" started for Springfield, but never got there. He was stopped en route and only went as far west as Pittsburg. It is explained that his hearing being somewhat defective he was anxious to establish a closer connection with Springfield with a long distance telephone, and journeyed to Pittsburg to get it.

It Depends. Current Events. It is better to insult an impertment quesSUSPECT CULLIM

FIVE OFFICERS ARREST HIM REDMOND MURDER CASE.

Has Served a Long Prison Term-The Shaving of His Mustache-Funeral of the Dead Fireman.

The police are still continuing their extra vigilance in the hope of capturing the man who murdered Fireman Frank Redmond. Fifteen or twenty men who might answer the description of one of the two men who attempted to rob Job Eldridge have been arrested. Some of them are held on charges of loitering and others gave such satisfactory accounts of themselves that they were

the number was that made by Sergeant Scheigert and Patrolmen Henry Pope, Guntz, Asche and Coleson. One of the firemen at the Prospect-street engine house gave the officers a tip that a man had been about that neighborhood for the last few days who answered the description of the man who did the shooting. He wore no beard or mustache when arrested, but it was plain to be seen that he had recently the man were more plentiful yesterday claimed that he had seen the prisoner on night wearing a cap. When arrested the man wore a soft felt hat.

is a distant relative of John F. Moore, a blacksmith living at 150 Cypress street, and it was at Moore's house they found him. the name of James Cullim, forty-seven years old, and claimed Cincinnati as his J. C. Adams's brickyard, which is at 'he end of what is now know avenue, Cullim says he killed a man there. It was on the occasion of one of the regular Sunday shooting tournaments. There was these times, and in the course of a drunken man's name, but said he was convicted of manslaughter for the offense and sent to the full limit of punishment-twenty-one years in the penitentiary. He served the full term, less good time allowed, making a total of about sixteen years. When he was released, he says, he went to Cincinnati and worked at the shoemakers' trade, which he had learned in prison. He says he came here only a few days ago in the expectation of securing work and staying

When questioned about his mustache, he hesitated a little. He admitted having worn when he shaved it off nor at what barber patronized several shops since he came here and did not know that he knew the location of the one where he left his mustache. A full investigation as to his whereabouts during the day and evening that Redmond

was killed will be made. Yesterday the police got hold of a muffle which it is believed the murderer dropped in his flight. It was found Friday evening at just about 7 o'clock by a young woman clerk in the laundry office at the corner of St. Joseph street and Fort Wayne avenue. She says she noticed a man walk rapidly by the office and that he seemed to drop something in front of the door. He started, as if to pick it up, and then started off south on Fort Wayne avenue at a faster pace. She went to the door and picked up a white muffler. She stood watching the man for a moment and then went back to the office. It seems probable that the muffler was dropped by the murderer. It is almost certain that he passed by the laundry office. There can be no doubt about his calling at Buschman's store and purchasing a cap and it seems almost certain that he went south on Fort Wayne avenue to the first alley south of St. Joseph street. It was in this alley that the pistol was found. The bloodhounds followed this course exactly, passing directly in front of the laundry office. There is nothing on the muffler to indicate its owner, or which might serve to trace the

The persons who saw the two robbers Eldridge's store said from the beginning closely. Charles Hubbard, the colored man, into whose face the taller robber stuck the pistol as he ran out the door, in trying to describe the men, declared that he could not tell whether the tall one had a chin beard or not. He said the lower part of his face was concealed by a muf-

Yesterday morning Superintendent Co bert sent Detective Kinney to Greencastle Saturday on suspicion. Kinney took with him a camera and if he does not bring the men back with him, he will bring pictures of them, by which persons who saw the men may have an opportunity to identify

Yesterday the detectives and patrolmen who are specially assigned to work on this a suspicious-looking man was at the Monon roundhouse and Detective McGuff made fruitless trip there. Everything, no matter how small, which might serve to throw any light on the case, is being thoroughly inves-

FUNERAL OF REDMOND.

A Large Crowd Attends-Rev. Mr

Frank M. Redmond, the fireman killed Friday night, was laid to rest in a vault at Crown Hill yesterday. The funeral was held at the residence of James McClintock Redmond's brother-in-law, 55 Broadway, It was conducted by Neawassa Lodge, No. 190, Improved Order of Red Men. There was a large crowd of people present at the house to view the remains and witness the exercises. The house is small and but a mission. Hundreds stood outside and suffered from the intense cold merely to see the funeral cortege pass out of the house and start to the cemetery.

Rev. Calvin A. Hare, pastor of the College-avenue Baptist Church, delivered a short sermon over the remains. He spoke "Oh, dot is nozzing. I have de ear to learn of the bravery of the deceased and his eagerness to give his services in the suppresupon the robber and the great loss the a man. He said the people with whom Redmond came in contact during life could not but have been bettered by the associamarks were short on account of the severe cold, which made it a hardship to hold the assembled crowd which was unable to get

A long line of carriages awaited outside the house when the coffin bearing the remains was carried out to the hearse by mamma puts the tubes into her ears then | three members of the lodge and three members of Redmond's hose company. The pallbearers were: D. I. Scott, Robert Elder and Edward Logsden, of the lodge and Captain Petty, James Cassady and Philir Kile, of the fire company. Cassady and Kile were the men who ran out in pursuit of the robbers when Redmond received the fatal shot. In all, a delegation of thirty firemen were present at the funeral, representing each company in the city. odge sent a delegation of over a hundred. Chief Barrett, of the fire department, President Maguire, of the Board of Safety and Assistant Fire Chief Coots were in attendance. The When Band headed the cortege as it moved slowly away from the house At Sixteenth (old Seventh) and Meridian streets, the thirty firemen entered carriages and the Red Men took cars at Illinois and Sixteenth streets. At the cemetery the ritpalistic rites of the Red Men were gone through with and the coffin was placed in a vault temporarily.

Many beautiful floral designs and offercoffin as it lay in state in the family residence. Flowers almost hid the coffin from sight and there were other larger designs which sat beside it. The members of Redof a maltese cross in imitation of the fireman's badge. It was made of white and pink carnations, roses, lilies of the valley and cannas. In the center the number 35 corresponding to that on the badge worn by Redmond, was worked in bright red.

of a ladder. It was about four feet high and made of carnations, roses and lilles of the valley. A large wheel containing eight spokes, one of which appeared to be broken out, representing the family of the deceased, was sent by some of Redmond's most intimate friends. The Red Men contributed a representation of a part of the insignia of the order, two tomahawks crossed and bearing the letters "F. C. F." There were numerous smaller contributions of flowers. The whole collection was brought back from the cemetery to the undertaking establishment and will photographed to-day.

All of Redmond's brothers and sisters and his mother and father were present at the funeral. His father is John B. Redmond, of Seymour. His mother, Sarah E. Redmond, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Mc Clintock, at 55 Broadway. His only brother, John D. Redmond, is located in business a Milwaukee. He arrived Saturday night. The sisters are Katie B. Camp of Seymour and Mollie E. Circh, Dollie B. Kirchner, Laura E. Beck and Daisy R. McClintock During the time the funeral procession street, the fire bells all over the city were tolled in honor of the dead fireman. The No. 8's house, where Redmond was sta-tioned, is draped in black bunting accord-Perhaps the most important arrest of | ing to the custom and will remain so for period of thirty days.

THE "TERRIBLE SWEDE."

Her Bicycle Training-An Opportunity to "Throw" a Race.

The bicycle racing at Tomlinson Hall will be continued to-night, with two special events on the programme. Anderson, 'the shaved his upper lip. Rumors concerning winner of the six-day race, and Farnsworth the world toward supporting benevolent sowill contest in a ten-mile match race for a after he had been arrested. One man purse of \$100, and Christopher and Baldwin tional singing in both English and German. will ride ten miles to decide who shall have Friday afternoon and that he then were a fourth money in the race of last week, for stiff hat and had a long, brown mustache. | which they were tied, with an added purse Another said he saw the man late Friday of \$50. In both events Allen will make the pace on the last two miles. Anderson has never been beaten in anything but a handi-

years ago. When the old shooting park was | Chicago and when she would see another located southeast of the city, just below look at it with longing eyes. She deterport says: mined then that she would be the owner of "The board has met every month to tranwas not long until she got it. her wheel. She would often rise before

Anderson, the "terrible Swede," as she is

Her every thought then turned to riding o'clock and ride twenty to forty miles before breakfast, and then again after 4 these gentlemen have done the work willo'clock, when she was again at leisure, she would mount her wheel for a spin over the streets of Chicago and surrounding country roads. All this time she had no idea that this pleasure would ever be the means of making her living. She would ride centuries without stopping for rest except to register her name to show that she had made the trip. After registering she would remount her wheel and make the return. and she has done several centuries in six

She was born in Sweden and this is probably the secret of her success as a track rider. There her early training taught her the advantage of constant exercise, and she continued to exercise after coming to this country, five years ago, putting in regular hours with dumbbells and other articles used for that purpose. Even now, with the great exercise she gets in riding, she uses her dumbbells and arm exercisers every day that she does not ride. It is this constant exercise and the regularity of her living habits that makes her able to run away from any rider she ever rode against when it comes to the decisive moment of the final sprint. Her muscles are very hard and firm, and there is no surplus fat. When she first began riding a wheel she weighed about 150 pounds, but now she weighs 139, although she has several times more power of endurance and strength of muscle than she then had. She has lost all the fat, but has gained in muscular fiber. She is careful of her eating, always going on the track with her stomach in good condition and never eating food that would make fat. In a chat with her last night she was asked if she did not feel very much like resting Saturday night after the hard work of her final sprint. "Oh, no," she replied, "I felt like I could have continued it for another hour. I was just getting into fine condition for riding when the time came to run away from Farnsworth

She has a record on the track that remarkable. She has now been in about twenty races, and has had for competiters all the best professional women riders of this country, yet from the very beginning she has not lost a race except one handicap event, in which she made the best time, but lost because she was so heavily handicapped. This is a record that no other rider in this country has, Her first race was in the Second Regiment Armory in Chicago, about a year ago. She was then a new tider and was unknown to most of the riders and frequenters of bicycle tracks. She won the race easily against the four other girls who are here and five more of the professionals. In speaking of this last night she said: "I have never told of one thing that happened just before that race was run. The day before the race a man came to me and told me he would give me \$300 if I would 'throw' the race and allow anybody else to win. I laughed at him and told him it was my first race and I intended to win if I could, and I thought more of winning than I did of his \$300. Later he came back and offered me \$500. again refused. I knew that a friend o I soon learned that the man who had made the offer was the man who had the other end of the bet. He again came back and said he would give me \$1,000 to let some other person win. I then told him that knew he had a bet of \$1,500 that I would not win, and that I was going to do my best to make him lose it. He lost it, too, but the man that won never said beans to me about it, so I was just \$1,000 out.'

CUBAN MASS MEETING.

Only a Small Crowd Present-Another One Next Sunday.

The extremely cold weather of yesterday was a strong incentive for people to remain close to their own firesides and the result was that just thirty-eight people turned out to the mass meeting in the interest of Cuba small number of the people could gain ad- at Plymouth Church at 3 o'clock. It was decided then that another effort would be made to have a large meeting next Sunday and it was suggested that the meeting be placed in the hands of Rev. F. E. Dewhurst and ex-Governor Matthews. The latter was not present to give his consent to the ar-

Dr. Thomas occupied about a half hour telling of his experiences in Cuba and what he thought of the conditions after his visit. He said he found that fully 98 per cent, of sion of crime, the boldness of his attack | the colored population, and almost as much or the native white population of the island, were in sympathy with the insurgents, although in the cities held by Weyler the natives do not dare let it be known that they are not in full sympathy with the mother country. He told of some of his experiences, indicating how an American is watched wherever he may go on the island Dr. Thomas's desire is to secure the selection of a good committee in this city which will receive and forward all funds that may be contributed here for the purpose of buy ing hospital supplies for the insurgents. These funds will be sent to the committee of one hundred in Chicago.

> At 10 o'clock last night two young Germans, who claimed to be bakers from St Louis out of work and on their way to Cincinnati, where they have friends, applied at the police station for shelter. They

Charges Against These Guests.

were sent to the Friendly Inn, but returned in an hour and said they could not get in there. They begged to be allowed to remain all night even if they had to be locked up on a charge. Sergeant Hyland slated them for vagrancy and they were searched. Otto Wolfier had a case knife which had been broken off to a blade length of about three and a half inches and sharpened to a point. Charles Keller had two razors and a large knife. Additional charges of carrying concealed weapons were placed against

Protest Against Sunday Ball. At the Central Christian Church yesterday morning a call for opinions was made on the Sunday baseball question. The pasings were received and placed upon the tor, Rev. John E. Pounds, spoke briefly on the subject and said that he wanted the

congregation, as such, to act. About five hundred people were present. It was asked mond's company sent a design in the form I that all who would join in a vigorous protest against the passage of the bill permit-ting Sunday baseball in Indianapolis should stand. It is thought that all but one arose. When the call for the negative was made there was no response. After being dismissed the congregation signed formal pe-

ANNUAL MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR HOSPITAL.

An Address by John L. Griffiths-Services in English and in German-The Reports.

At the Second Presbyterian Church last night the second annual meeting of the Protestant Deaconess Society was held, Rev. J. A. Milburn, pastor of the church, presiding. On the rostrum with him sat Rev. J. C. Peters, president of the society, was traveling from the house to Sixteenth | Rev. Mr. Kalbfleisch, Rev. Mr. Zarwell, Rev. Mr. Griewe, Rev. Mr. Schweitzer and Rev. Mr. Steinert. After the opening address by Mr. Milburn,

Rev. Mr. Peters read a report of the society in German, repeating it afterward in English. Rev. Mr. Kalbfleisch, read the Scripthe invocation. Rev. Griewe delivered an address in German on "The Deaconess and Her Work." Rev. Schweitzer also spoke in German, the subject of his address being "The Work and the Field of the Protestant Deaconess Society." John L. Griffiths spoke of the tendency toward greater liberality of cieties. The programme included congrega-There was a good-sized audience considering the unpleasant weather. Members of several German and English congregations were present. Rev. Mr. Steinert pronounced the benediction.

The report of the society, made by Rev. The five officers went at 2 o'clock yester- cap race, but Farnsworth thinks she can J. C. Peters, president of the society, day morning to make the arrest. The man | beat her if only the two of them are in the | showed that there are 670 annual and twenty-five life members. The affairs of the society are managed by a board of twelve known, is a wonderful rider. It is only one trustees, four of whom are ministers and He was taken to the police station, and year since she began riding in races and eight business men. The board organized talked very freely about himself. He gave her experience with a bicycle extends back by electing Rev. J. C. Peters president, Rev. only about three years, when she bought | F. Schweitzer vice president, A. Aldag reabout forty pounds. Before she owned a cording secretary, Rev. M. G. I. Stern correhome, though he said he had lived here wheel she used to walk along the streets of sponding secretary, A. Klanke financial secretary and G. A. Schnull treasurer. The re-

> act the business of the society. The work was divided and assigned to committees appointed by the president, the latter being the supervisor of the whole and superintendent pro tem. of the hospital work. All ingly, conscientiously and with ability, without any compensation whatever. For the purposes of the work two buildings have been bought at the corner of Capitol avenue and Ohio street, one of which is the hospital and the other the pathetic interest in the sorrows of others. home of the deaconesses. More room is needed, as the hospital accommodates but fifteen persons. J. B. Stumpf has promised \$10,000, contingent on the society building a hospital in connection with a home for aged persons. A building sufficient for both purposes would cost about \$60,000 and an appeal is made for funds. Reference was made to the training school for deaconesses and the necessity for more accommodations in that respect pointed out. There are now seven sisters in the institution, one of whom, the matron, Sister Bertha, came here from the Deaconess Home at Cincinnati to help in the initiatory work. A number of prominent physicians of the city are on the hospital staff. Last year 112 patients were cared for in the hospital and seven nursed in their homes. Of ten patients who died, As to the financial conditions of the institution, the report shows the receipts last year were \$8,014.18; expenditures, \$7,413.24, leaving a balance of \$600.94 in the treasury. The debt was reduced from \$16,000 to \$13,000, with \$5,000 more provided for by subscriptions. The ladies' auxiliary, known as the Phoebe Society, was organized last June ject of the society is to support the hospital with provisions, clothing, linen and to supervise the housekeeping. Its receipts were \$2,164; expenditures, \$533.77, leaving a balance of \$1,630.78. The report closes with an expression of gratitude to the public and press for the encouragement and support given the institution.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS'S ADDRESS. After congregational singing in English of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," John Deaconess Society in particular. He said: "The historian of the latter half of the nineteenth century, if he be endowed with sufficiently deep insight, will lay as great emphasis upon the enlargement of human sympathy, which has so broadened and deepened our philanthropies and multiplied our benevolences, as he will upon the inventions, discoveries and commercial enterprises, which have added so largely to our wealth and which have contributed so much to our comfort and happiness. Never before has wealth felt as heavily as it does now the responsibility which wealth imcontented to give of their abundance to establish libraries and art museums, to found colleges, to endow hospitals, to lay out parks and to bring the best things of life within the reach of all classes and conditions of men. 'Never before,' in the words of Professor Peabody, 'has the call to service been so persuasive to wealth or the science of service so clear or the happiness of service so sure.' The social problems, at once so varied, so delicate and so complex, which challenge the thought and conscience of Christendom for true and beneficent solution can only be solved through intelligent and sympathetic co-operation. A spirit of mutual helpfulness must characterize our social intercourse. Men must be made to feel more and more their common origin and destiny-in a word, their kinship. They must be inspired with genuine 'enthusiasm for humanity.' It is not the broad streets nor the beautiful homes, nor the massive business blocks nor the stately public buildings which make Indianapolis the city of all citieswhere we prefer to live, but the open mindedness and whole-heartedness of our people. Free kindergartens, the Flower Mission, the Boys' Club, the Noonday Rest, the Eleanor Hospital, the Katharine Home and the Deaconess Society, all alike testify of the sympathetic heart throbs of our Christian men and women. The beautiful circle of our charities, however, will not be rounded out until we have a home for incurables, for whose care and comfort no adequate pains has as yet been made in the progressive community.

A CHEERFUL HOSPITAL. "I deem it a great privilege to have the opportunity of saying a few words to-night in hebalf of one of the most deserving of our local charities. On a recent visit to the Deaconess Hospital I was impressed with the home-like surroundings, of easy chairs, pretty pictures, cheerful carpets, plenty of sunshine and everywhere spotless cleanliness. There was nothing gloomy or forbidding in the atmosphere of the place, as is so often the case with charitable institutions. There were no discouraging mottoes on the walls, no tidies on the chairs, no sepulchral bric-a-brac, no intimation that God delights in suffering. Peace and tranquillity seemed to brood over the home and the inmates. The sick rooms, with their white beds and pure linen and dainty appointments were not at all suggestive of charity. They seemed to speak rather of a mother's thoughtfulness and tenderness and overarching love. Whenever our German citizens undertake anything, be it the rendition of an opera or the celebration of Washington's birthday or the management of a hospital they do their work so well as to disarm criticism. The German is broad and catholic in his sympathies and charities as he is in all other things. Patients are therefore nursed by the Deaconesses' Society without distinction as to creed or race or occupation or former mode of life. The doors of the hospital at the corner of Ohio and Senate avenue swing wide open to human suffering in whatever form it may present itself. Black and white, Jew and gentile, infidel and Christian may there be ministered to in the same spirit in which Christ healed the sick while on earth. "Have you ever thought that the hospital is distinctively the outgrowth of the Sermon on the Mount; that it is only possible where

there is a clear recognition of the value of human life, a consciousness that even the least worthy life should not be snuffed out to pain and torment without some effort being exerted to restore it to health and usefulness? 'The ancient world,' says Rev. Maurice Wilson, 'had no hospital, Not among the temples and pyramids of Egypt, not among the porticoes and statues of Athens, not among the triumphant arches of Rome, did such a building rear its head The idea is not found in the collected wisdom of Plato, nor in the laws of Lycurgus, nor in the enactments of Solomon. The orations of Cicero do not portray it, nor does the morality of Cato embrace it. No philosophy argues in behalf of it, no eloquence pleads for it.' It is purely a Christian thought. As a result of the spread of Christianity, with its humanizing influence. no charity appeals to us with greater urg-

has for its object the relief of physical pain and suffering. We may close our pocketbook to the appeal of the strolling mendicant, but when we know that a fellow-being has been stricken with disease or is suffering from an accident we do not pause to inquire concerning his religious creed or his political faith, or whether his unfortunate condition be the result of his own carelessness or negligence or viciousness. We only know that one of our common brotherhood is in peril, and that it is our duty to restore him to society, if possi ble, whole in body and true in spirit. This is the principal mission of the Deaconesses' Society, which was established in Germany in 1836. 'It grew out of a deeply felt need,' we are told, 'of better trained aurses for hospitals, and also out of the conviction that the Protestants had a duty to do for Christ in relieving the wants of the suffering similar to that which had been

done by Roman Catholic sisterhoods.'

GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY.

has spread the wide world over until to-day

"In a little over sixty years the society

you will see in the remotest corners of the earth the simple blue dress and white cap and apron worn by the sisters of the fraternity. The membership in Germany alone is over ten thousand, while branches of the society are to be found in Asia and Africa and in Jerusalem. The deaconesses serve ture lesson and Rev. Mr. Zarwell delivered | without compensation, receiving only a trifling monthly allowance for spending money. Whatever they earn is paid into the treasury of the order. They may withdraw from the society at any time, though few avail themselves of this permission. No compulsion rests upon them. Whatever they do is done voluntarily out of an abounding love for suffering humanity and a consuming desire to lessen, as far as it lies in their power to do so, the poverty, wretchedness and misery which desolate the lives of men. Love is the mainspring of all of their self-denials and self-sacrifice. They believe with Paul, that 'If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not love, I am become sounding brass or the clanging cymbal. And if I have the gift of prophecy and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give myself to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth me nothing.' Think of the great heroism displayed by the women who have become members of the society, whose anniversary we celebrate to-night. Animated solely by love of God and humanity, without any hope or thought of personal gain or advantage, they freely dedicate their lives to the service of their fellow-men. With low, soothing voice and quiet, gentle touch and deep, throbbing, sympathetic heart, the deaconess goes about her work of well-doing—the incarnation of purity—an angel of sweetness and light. We never tire of singing the praise of the men who have the red tide of battle, but what of the heroism of these Christly women who have consecrated themselves to the redemption work of uplifting those was have fallen by the wayside in life's hard struggle? Their joy is self-sacrifice, their pleasure the relief of pain. They do not retire to cloister, with the thought purifying their souls through self-contem-

plation, as was the fashion in medieval times, but forgetful of self in their sym-They are in the world and yet not of it. The purified soul of the lover of his kind shines through the face, making radiant the lines carved there-solicitude for the sinful and suffering ones whose burdens he shares. It seems almost incredible, does it not that less than fifty years ago it was seriously questioned whether woman, with her swift intuition, and delicate perception, and pure pulsating sympathies, was fitted for the profession of trained nursing. Florence Nightengale, whose noble deed have sung themselves into all of our hearts, was the first one, through her splendid work in the Crimean war, to break

down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice on this subject. In speaking of the hospital nurse, prior to that time, Mr. Alridge says: 'I do not suppose that any of my young readers have seen a hospital nurse of the now nearly extinct Sairey Gamp style, but I have. I have seen her coarse-faced, thick of limb, heavy of foot, brutal in speech, crawling up and down the stairs or about the wards in dress and apron that made me feel as if I would rather not have any dinner just then. Go now through the corridors and halls of a modern hospital. Every nurse you meet will be neat and trim, with spotless dress and cape and apron, moving quietly but quickly to and fro, doing her work with kindness and intelligence. "The tendency of modern charity is

deal less and less with suffering in the mass. It seeks to establish a personal and sympathetic relationship between the one who gives and the one who receives. Very little of lasting good can be accomplished unless something of the giver goes with the gift. Merely to send a check, however ample, without following it with yourself, is to fail of realizing the supreme good that flows from direct personal contact with the recipient of your bounty. Whenever I see a Sister of Charity go by-Catholic or Protestant, it matters not-I feel the same sort of reverence that I feel for the men who were willing to die that you and I might enjoy larger liberty. We should stand uncovered in the presence of such marvelous self-denial, such wonderful self-efface-

High School's "Merchant of Venice." The pupils of the High School classes of '97 gave a good presentation of the "Merchant of Venice" at the Grand Opera House Saturday night. For several weeks the pupils have been under the care of Miss Marguerite Kniselle Leppelman, and their work Saturday night showed that they had profited by the teaching. Without exception those taking part showed a good conception of the parts they filled.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the sure and ask I Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

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